

INTRODUCTION: 63575 is essentially a glass coat on a white clast (Fig. 1). The glass is not devitrified. The clast is a fragmental breccia, probably a cataclastic anorthosite. 63575 is a rake sample.



FIGURE 1. Smallest scale division in mm. S-72-55384.

PETROLOGY: Warner et al. (1973) classify 63575 as a glass cementing white clasts. It consists of a clear or gray banded glass which is devitrified only in 100 μm thick bands at clast margins (Fig. 2). The devitrification is spherulitic. The banding in the clear or gray glass is a consequence of variable concentrations of tiny metal spherules.

The clast is a fragmental breccia; a lithic relic 500 μm across suggests that it is a cataclastic anorthosite with pyroxene. At the margins of the clast it is invaded and bonded by the glass for a thickness of about 200 μm .

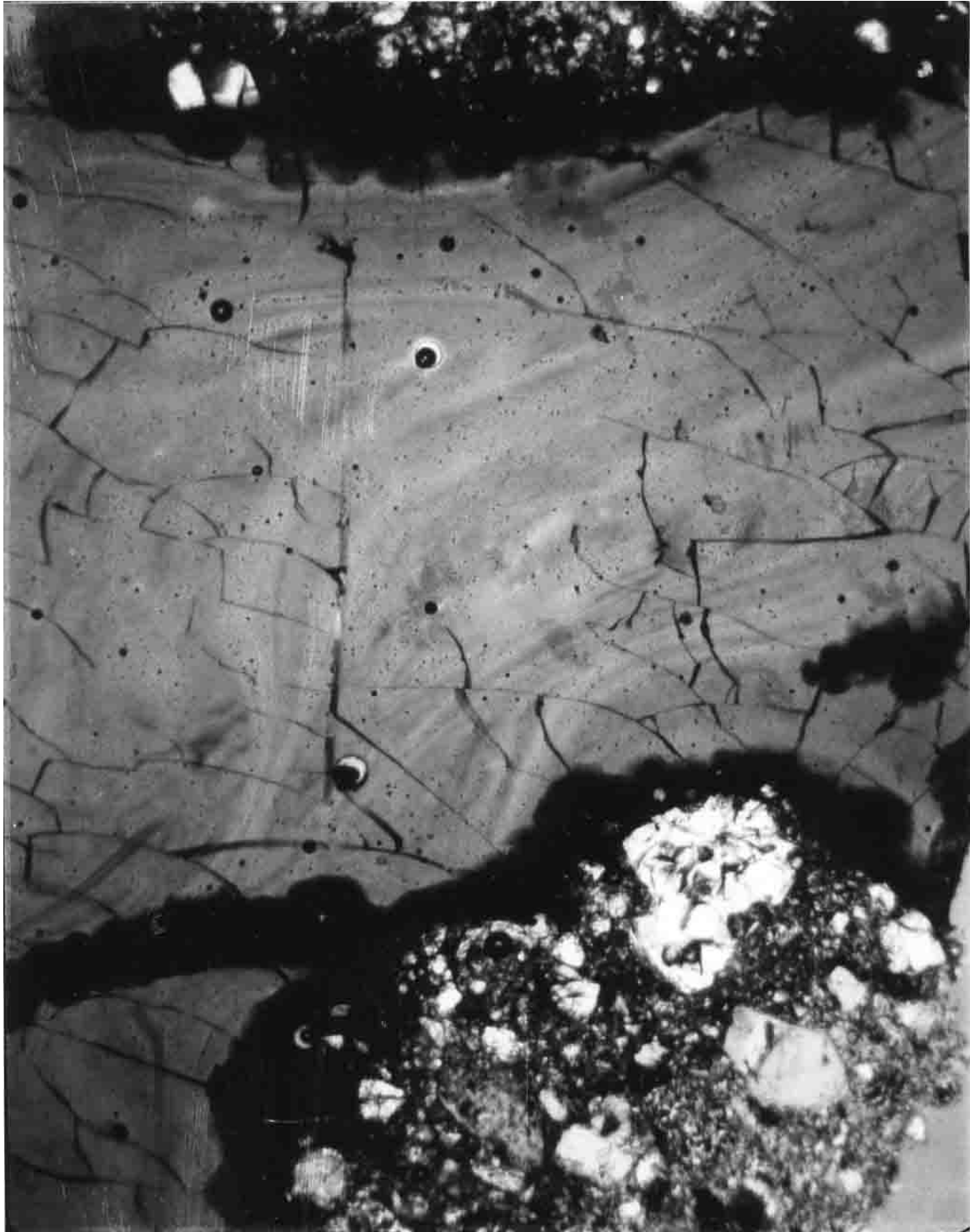


FIGURE 2. 63575,4, general view, ppl. Width 2 mm.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES: Pearce and Simonds (1974) tabulate magnetic parameters for 63575 as two separate splits or measurements, both listed as glasses. (However, their measurements were made on the potted butt sample which consisted of two chips, one the white clast, the other the clast and glass.) Both sets of measurements produce similar estimated Fe contents (0.20 and 0.24 wt%). The ratio saturation remanence/saturation magnetization is given only for the second split and is 0.019.

PROCESSING AND SUBDIVISIONS: Two chips, one white clast and one white clast plus glass, were potted together and made into thin section ,4. The potted butt was used for the magnetic measurements.